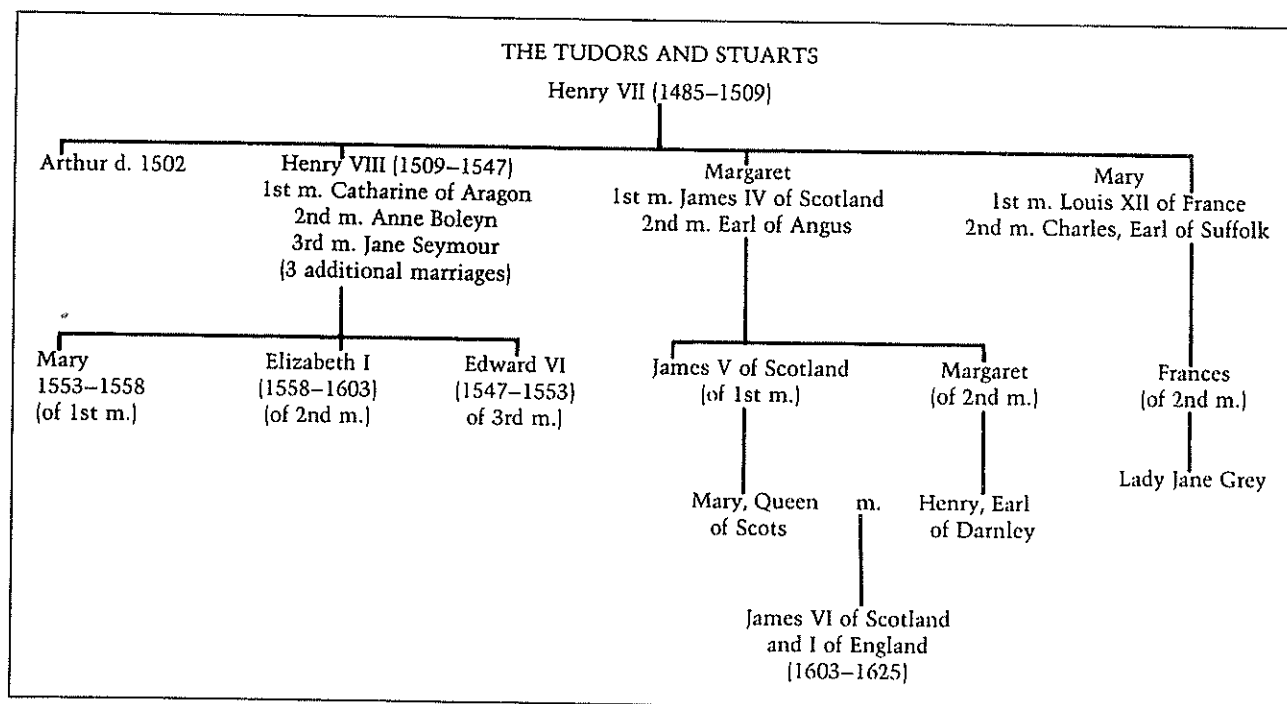


Name _____
 Class _____
 Date _____

Basic Skills Worksheet 18

Topic: The Tudors and Stuarts
Skill: Reading a Genealogical Chart

Genealogy is the study of family relations from one generation to the next. Below is an example of a genealogical chart, or family tree. To read the chart, start at the top and follow the lines. Vertical lines connect parents and children. Horizontal lines connect brothers and sisters. The m. stands for married or marriage and d. for died. Study the chart and then answer the questions below, referring to text pages 379–381, and 421–430 as needed.



1. How many children did Henry VII have? _____ Who was the oldest? _____ Why didn't he become king? _____
2. How many children did Henry VIII have? _____ Who was the oldest? _____ Who was the youngest? _____ Who was Henry's first successor? _____ Why? _____
3. Why was Mary, Queen of Scots, a threat to Elizabeth I? _____

4. Why did James VI of Scotland become King of England? _____

James I marries Anne of Denmark

son Charles I marries Henrietta of France (Catholic)

son Charles II dies childless

18

eldest brother James II

1st wife Mary (Protestant)

2nd wife Anne (Catholic)

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bad.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____


Geography Skills Worksheet 18

Chapter 18 ♦ England: Tudor Queen
and Stuart Kings

1. What time period do these maps cover, taken as a group? _____
2. Early in the war, where did the king have the greatest strength?

3. (a) Name two cities that the king controlled in the summer of 1643. (b) What city did the king gain control of by the winter of 1643–1644?
(a) _____ (b) _____
4. (a) What city was always under Parliament's control? (b) What city was always under the king's control?
(a) _____ (b) _____
5. (a) What area did the king lose between the winter of 1643–1644 and the winter of 1644–1645?
(b) What battle probably accounted for that loss?
(a) _____ (b) _____

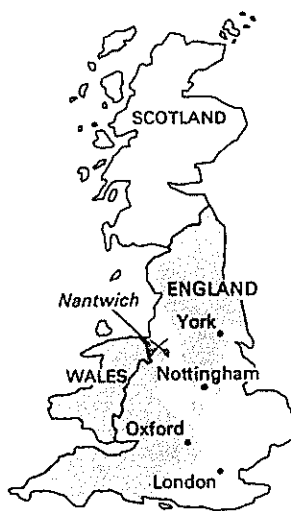
England during the Civil War, 1643–1645

 Areas under royal control

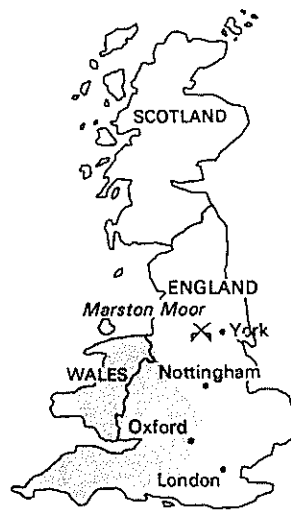
 Battle



SUMMER 1643



WINTER 1643-1644



WINTER 1644-1645



SUMMER 1645

TRIALS FOR TREASON ACT

In 1696, during the rule of William and Mary, Parliament passed the Trials for Treason Act. The act outlines procedures for trying people accused of treason and those accused of concealing an act of treason (misprision).

An act for regulating of trials in cases of treason and misprision of treason. Whereas nothing is more just and reasonable than that persons prosecuted for high treason and misprision of treason . . . should be justly and equally tried . . . be it enacted that all persons whatsoever that shall be accused and indicted for high treason . . . or for misprision of such treason, shall have a true copy of the whole indictment, but not the names of the witnesses, delivered unto them five days at the least before they shall be tried thereupon, to plead and make their defence . . . ; and that every such person so accused and indicated shall be received and admitted to make his full defence by counsel learned in the law and to make any proof that he can produce by lawful witnesses. And in case any person so accused or indicted shall desire counsel, the court before whom such person shall be tried is hereby authorized and required, immediately

upon his request, to assign such counsel . . . as the person or persons shall desire, to whom such counsel shall have free access at all hours— . . .

And be it further enacted that no person whatsoever shall be indicted or tried of high treason but by and upon the oaths and testimony of two lawful witnesses, unless the party indicted and arraigned or tried shall willingly, without violence, in open court confess the same, or shall stand mute or refuse to plead. . . . And be it further enacted that no evidence shall be admitted or given of any overt act that is not expressly laid in the indictment. . . .

Provided always that neither this act nor anything therein contained shall anyways extend to any impeachment or other proceedings in parliament. . . . Provided also that neither this act nor anything therein contained shall anyways extend to any indictment of high treason for counterfeiting his majesty's coin [and other official signs . . .]

1. What document must people who are accused of treason receive?

2. What, do you think, did Parliament hope to accomplish by withholding the names of witnesses from the accused?

3. What provisions were made for the defense of the accused? _____

4. According to the act, could a ruler try to imprison a person for treason without giving just cause? How do you know?

5. Under what circumstances are witnesses unnecessary? _____

6. Does this act reflect the views of Thomas Hobbes or John Locke (page 437)?
